

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 25.

VICTORIA, V. I. BRITISH COLUMBIA FRIDAY MORNING MAY 5, 1871.

NO. 123.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS:

One Year, (in advance).....	\$10.00
Six Months, do	5.00
Three Months do	2.50
One Week.....	0.25

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING,

TERMS:

One Year.....	\$6.00
Six Months, do	3.00
Three Months do	1.50
One Week.....	0.25

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R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

San Francisco Cal.

Call the attention of Dealers to their large assortment of Newly Arrived Goods, composed of every article known well supplied WHOLESALE DRUG STORE, FRESH DRUGS, TINCTURES, PREPARATIONS, PATENT MEDICINES, TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS, SHAKEN HERBS, EXTRACTS, OILS, PAINTS AND OILS, KNOXINE OUT, which we offer at the lowest cash prices, and are determined not to be undersold.

For Sale.

OUR DRUG BUSINESS located in San Francisco, Cal. After our best wishes and expressing our thanks to the liberal patronage we received during the twenty years past, we have been mainly engaged in the Drug business in California, we beg to say in consequence of the rapid growth of Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, now spread over the United States and other countries far beyond, we are necessitated to devote our entire time to the said business.

We are the Oldest Drug firm on the Pacific Coast, and our one, continuing under the same proprietors since 1848, and have determined to sell our large, prosperous, and well established business on favorable terms.

This is a rare opportunity for men with means, of entering into a profitable business with advantages never before offered.

For particulars enquire of R. H. McDONALD & CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, Cal.

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N.B. Until a sale is made we shall continue our importations and keep a large stock of fresh goods constantly on hand, and sell at prices to defy competition.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, Cal.

W. H. HIGGINS, San Francisco, Cal.

Friday Morning, May 5, 1871.

Mr. Trutch on the Terms.

The remarks of the Hon Mr Trutch at the Ottawa banquet, as reported in the Ottawa papers and published in these columns yesterday, have, as might well have been supposed, excited no little feeling in this community. The version of Mr Trutch's speech we published was taken from the Ottawa Times. In examining the version of it which appeared in the Ottawa Citizen, we discover considerable discrepancy between the two reports, and in justice to the speaker we here produce the passage bearing upon the railway as reported in the last mentioned paper:—

"With reference to the construction of this road, he would say that when it was mentioned he met with an assurance that the road would be built, the only question was how long it would take to build it. The people of British Columbia would not ascertain the idea of forcing Canada to keep to the strict letter of the agreement. If Canada had to raise one hundred millions of dollars to build this road and tax the people of the Dominion, including those of British Columbia, to pay it, he would be the first to raise his voice against it."

It will be observed that the words used here are somewhat less open to objection than those in the version published yesterday. Of course we are not in a position to say which version is the more correct or whether either be correct; but we think we may venture to assert that neither should have been uttered by Mr Trutch. After dinner speeches are a peculiar sort of thing, and it does not do to attach much importance to what is said on such occasions. But, whatever latitude we might have allowed Mr Trutch, under the peculiarly happy circumstances, in treating upon other topics, it became him to be extremely guarded in touching so vital and so delicate a point as that involved in the interpretation of the clause in the treaty which requires the Pacific Railway to be completed within ten years after the admission of British Columbia. We find no fault with Mr Trutch for identifying himself with the Dominion Government as against the Opposition; for it must be remembered that the negotiations being concluded and the bargain struck, British Columbia was in a measure part and parcel of the Dominion; and where else should her representative have been found but by the side of a Cabinet which had done so much for her? We could have quite excused the indulgence of a little romance upon such an occasion; we would even have pardoned the equanimity with which the complimentary reference of the Minister of War to the long battle which had been fought in the cause of Confederation by 'the guest of the evening' was received. But, after making a liberal allowance for the inaccuracies of newspaper reporting, as well as for the seductive circumstances in which he found himself placed, we still find ourselves unable to justify the conduct of Mr Trutch in giving the interpretation to the railway clause which he appears to have given. One can easily understand the Canadian Ministers, when so hardly pressed by the Opposition, offering a lax definition of the only covenant which appeared to imperil at once the scheme of union and their own seats, and one could even understand our delegate winking at that definition at the moment of mortal struggle. But that he should have seized upon the first opportunity that presented itself after the battle had been won and all danger was past, to publicly and pointedly endorse a definition which British Columbia most repudiate, is to us matter of surprise and sincere regret. Even if he were correct in his facts it was scarcely his place to offer such an interpretation. But we are bound to dispute his facts. We must deny that the people of British Columbia would have accepted twelve or eighteen years as readily as ten. The people required an assurance, a guarantee that the Dominion of Canada realized the necessity for the railway and was prepared to undertake its construction with that earnest haste demanded by the exigencies of the case. Having become convinced that ten years was a reasonable limit, they would not have accepted twelve or eighteen with equal readiness." Nor is it fair to say that 'all that was understood was that the line should be built as soon as possible.' The people of British Columbia did not so understand it. The Delegates—even Mr Trutch himself—did not so represent it, and if they so understood it, they have not acted openly and honestly with the people they represented. But this is a more serious matter than may appear at the first blush. It is like the letting in of water. If the railway covenant is to be explained away in this fashion why not all the other covenants contained in the treaty of union? Begun at repudiation of the railway, and where will it end? Although Mr Trutch cannot claim credit of having been 'battling for Union for years,' yet he can claim, and the country has accorded to him, credit for having rendered valuable service to the cause since it was espoused by the Government, or, at any rate, since he was sent to Ottawa as a Delegate, and it is with no light heart that we now write words of censure where we would fain have written words of commendation.

Union Divisions.

The following article, which we clip from the Toronto Telegraph of the 5th April, will enable the reader more fully to understand the divisions which took place in the Canadian House of Commons upon the Union resolutions. The grand party amendment was that proposed by Mr Mackenzie. It had been framed with all the guile and cunning of the opposition; it was considered to be the heaviest shot in the Grit locker, and the last hope to which the dejected and

disjoined party clung. The vote on this question was—for the Government 94; for the amendment, 66—a total of 160 votes. The result of the division would not have been altered by the presence of the 21 members who either paired or were absent, at least eleven of them being supporters of the Government. The Government's majority of 28 was made up in this way:—Majority from Ontario, 2; from Quebec, 21; from Nova Scotia, 6, and Manitoba, 1, less an Opposition majority from New Brunswick of two. This was the actual numerical strength of the two parties on that important division; but it does not convey an idea of their relative strength, for the 94 gentlemen who supported the Government formed a united phalanx; they were not and never are, weak-kneed when the party to which they belong is threatened; and they would rally again to-morrow if a purely party contest were provoked by the Opposition. On the other hand the 66 who voted for the amendment were as motley a party as could well be conceived. There were Gris and Rouges, Independents and Annexationists, 'trimmings'—men who, having no definable political opinions, may be lumped under the title of 'undies,' and eight more professional supporters of the Government, who supported the Opposition because they knew the Government would be sustained, and wanted to show their independence in view of the coming elections, or from the amplitude of their charity to a faction that was driven desperate by defeat. Twenty-four out of the sixty-six were out-and-out Gris, who pointed to the party given on their wrists and voted submissively against a measure to which not long before they had given their warmest support—and they represent the party over which Mr McKenzie, by the grace of Brown, has full and unlimited command. Twelve of the 66 were the Anglo-French auxiliaries who followed Messrs Dorion and Holton to the slaughter; seven were New Brunswick members who vote for nothing unless it happens to be favorable to their own Province; and there were three from Nova Scotia who would vote for anything that might happen to bring about the historical aspiration of their chief, Mr Jones (Halifax)—'I wish to God the Yankees had the country.' Last of all come the 'Reformers'—men like Hon Wm McDougall—who are political Ishmaels, or, like Sir A T Galt—who have been disappointed in office, and whose support can never be reckoned upon with security, nor relied upon by either party. It will be seen therefore that while in a House of 160 members the Government could count surely on the support of 94, the opposition party had to associate itself with all manner of men, to keep company with anti-unionists, to stand shoulder to shoulder with annexationists, and to consort with those who are in the cave of Adullam, in order to scrape together the straggling support of 66, and this on a question which was well calculated to bring the timid and the politically half-and-half the politically blind into their shattered ranks.'

New Advertisements.

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—Dwelling Cottage, at present in the occupation of J. R. Stewart, Esq. and containing nine rooms, with Stable, &c., and five acres of Garden and Meadow Land. Apply to T. ALL-OP, Land Agent, Government St., near Fort.

EX PACIFIC
SICILY LEMONS,
TAHITI ORANGES,
—ALSO—
SELECTED ONIONS in boxes
For sale by R. F. PICKEIT & CO. Yates st

THE ROYAL MAIL
Steam Packet Comp'y
66 MOORGATE STREET, LONDON,

ARE PREPARED TO ISSUE BILLS
following rates—

From Southampton per ton of 40 cubic feet... 11 10 0
Through from London..... 12 6 0
do Manchester, Liverpool or Le-
eds, Bradford, Birmingham, Bradford
Leeds or Wolverhampton..... 12 15 0
do Glasgow or Belfast..... 13 5 0
do Dundee..... 13 10 0
do Havre..... 13 15 0
do Antwerp..... 13 12 6
do Bremen..... 13 0 0
do Hamburg..... 13 15 0
PRAGUE..... 6 per cent.

The above rates include cost of conveyance to Southampton Dock, Shipping expenses, and all expenses connected with the landing and despatch of the goods at San Francisco.

SPROAT & CO., Agents,
Victoria, May 4, 1871.

QUALIFICATION AND REGISTRATION
OF VOTERS ACT, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT printed forms of Notices of Claims to be given, and Directions for the Submission of the Qualifications and Registration of Voters, &c., &c., can be obtained on application to the following Clerks for Electoral District of Victoria, at the prices fixed by law viz:

For North Saanich Polling Division—A. Anderson, Esq. North Saanich.
For South Saanich Polling Division—John T. Baker, Esq. Shoreham, Victoria.
For Lake Polling Division—W. T. Leigh, Jr., Esq. City Council Chambers, Victoria.

For Esquimalt Polling Division (including Metchosin and Highbluff)—Wm Foster, Esq. Esquimalt Town.

For Sooke Polling Division—John Muir, Jr., Esq. Sooke.

For Salt Spring Island Polling Division—Frelk Ford, Esq.

For Cowichan Polling Division (including Somesoo, Quamish, Comox, Shawnigan and Chemainus)—John Morley, Esq. J.P.

A. C. ELLIOTT,
Registrar for Victoria District
Victoria, May 4, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Real Estate Tax Commission.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commissioners sit every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 30 a.m. at the Land Registry Office, James Bay.

Complaints will be heard in the order in which they are set down by the Secretary, and those in the Victoria Town hall will be taken first.

By order, CHAS. G. WILLY, Secy.

Victoria, 4th May, 1871.

FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE FOR
SINGLE GENTLEMEN:

THESE APARTMENTS ARE SITUATED
at three Minutes walk from the Post Office.

Apply to Z. Z. at the Colonial Office.

HOMESTEAD FOR SALE,

A WELL-BUILT HARD FINISHED
COTTAGE, in thorough repair, with Good Garden
and well of Excellent water.

Apply to T. ALL-OP,
Land Agent, Government Street,
near Fort Street.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

City Boarders per day..... 8 10 00
Board and Lodging per week..... 10 10 00

12 Meals from Breakfast, 6 1/2 to 11 o'clock; Lunch,
12 to 2; Dinner, 8 to 7.

my 4

AMERICAN HOTEL,
YATES STREET

THE PROPRIETOR WOULD RESPECT-

fully inform the Travelling Public that the Ameri-

cot Hotel, having been recently improved in all its De-

partments, he is now prepared to offer superior induc-

ments to his Patrons and the public in general.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

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City Boarders per day..... 8 10 00

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Friday Morning, May 5, 1871.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

May 4—Star Pacific, San Francisco

Sip Ocean Queen, Dick, San Juan

Sip Random, Bark, San Juan

Sip Pacific, Harrison, Nanaimo

Sip Emma, Holmes, North Coast

Sip Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan

Sip Alarming, Swanston, New Westminster

Sip Robt Burns, Whinamont, Port Townsend

CLEARED

May 4—Boat North Star, Frim, Howe Sound

Sip Ocean Queen, Dick, San Juan

Sip Random, Bark, San Juan

Sip Pacific, Harrison, Nanaimo

Sip Emma, Holmes, North Coast

Sip Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan

Sip Alarming, Swanston, New Westminster

Sip Robt Burns, Whinamont, Port Townsend

IMPORTS:

Per Steamship PACIFIC from San Francisco—16 cases

books, 8 ca hats, 20 ca boots and shoes, 2 ca pps, 1 ca

books, 8 ca clothing, 10 pkgs tea, 6 pkgs Chinese goods,

3 ca sewing machines, 6 bbls paper, 66 bxs oranges

beans, 20 bxs oil meal, 11 bbls whisky, 100 pkgs tobacco,

1 bxs lime, 15 bxs onions, 5 bxs oats, 10 pkgs express.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship PACIFIC from San Francisco—Findlay

Durham & Brodie, Noltonier, Olympia, Vancouver

Bros, R. Beaven & Sons, Victoria, R. F. Pickett's, Nelson

T. Wilson & Co., O'Gorman, J. B. Stewart, Kwong Lee &

Co., B. E. S. P. A. Deacon, J. D. Lenevan, J. P.

Davies & Co., L. Wolf, Moody & Co., M. Cranwell, Wolf

Fargo & Co.; A. Gray, J. H. Turner & Co.

NEWS! NEWS!

The "British Colonist" is the only

Newspaper published at Victoria that

receives the Latest Telegraphic Dis-

patches, as a comparison will prove.

Late Telegrams appearing in any other

paper are copied without credit 24 hours

after they have appeared in the British

Colonist. The circulation of the British

Colonist being greater than that of any

other Paper, it offers the best medium to

Advertisers.

OCEAN STEAM LINES.—A lively triangu-

lar opposition in the steamship line has

commenced on the route between Portland

and San Francisco. The parties to it are

the N.P.T.Co, the owners of the steamships

Newbern and Mouengon, and the owners of

the Constantine. Fares and freights are

likely to be very low unless a compromis-

e shall be soon effected. In a few days we

shall also have the British steamship Prince

Allied bringing passengers and freight from

San Francisco and returning laden with Na-

naimo coal, and the Canadian Government

will soon be prepared to subsidize a third

line to this port. It is also ascertained that the

N.P.T.Co have bought out the Pacific Mail

Steamship Company's boats and property

and are perfecting arrangements that will

give them control of the ocean carrying

trade from Panama to Alaska.

THE PACIFIC.—This steamship floated off

the rock at midnight on Wednesday and

was brought alongside Brodrick's wharf.

It appears that she had only about 30 tons of

goods for Victoria consignees, a few pack-

ages of which are slightly damaged. The

pumps are kept constantly at work. The

hold of the steamship is full of flour and

other produce taken in at Portland for San

Francisco. Yesterday afternoon the Pacifico,

after discharging about sixty tons of flour,

sailed for Nacaimo, where she will be laid

on the beach and the extent of her injuries

—whom are believed to be slight—escap-

ed. It is hoped that it will not be found

necessary to discharge cargo in order to re-

pair the damage.

PACIFIC SOUND ITEMS.—Mr Chas Blake has

been appointed Inspector of Customs.....

Mart Taylor is ill at Port Townsend.....The

Captain of the Peruvian ship Sabara was ac-

cidentally shot in the leg, at Port Townsend on Monday....A boy was killed at Port

Ludlow last week which weighed 775 lbs, dressed.....Mrs. S. Slack of Humboldt City, California, is enquiring after her son, Henry Benson, 29 years of age, a native of New Brunswick....A Post of the Grand Army of the Republic is to be established at Olympia. It is to be composed of those who, having served during the late war in the United States, were honorably discharged....It was resolved by a public meeting the other night to enclose the public square in Olympia with a handsome fence.

THE GREAT SEAL CATCH.—Steamships are

arriving at St John's, Newfoundland, with

the holds and bookers literally studded with

sealskins. The seal are caught in myriads,

and, strange to say, the first school was

encountered on St Patrick's Day. So thick

were the seals that the vessels could not be

properly steered. The greatest possible ac-

tivity is exhibited at the towns of St John's

and Harbor Grace, where premises are be-

ing enlarged to accommodate the sudden

rush of business. The excitement that pre-

vails in Newfoundland rivals the furor on

the discovery of gold in Australia and Cali-

fornia.

NEEDLES, FISH-HOOKS AND IMPROVED MA-

CHINERY.—A Chicago paper says that an

order has been sent from England to the

agent of one of the largest manufacturers in

America for 50,000 needles to be sent to

Birmingham. For something more than a

year past the same concern has been ship-

ping fish hooks to England in considerable

quantities. The reason for this order, says

the paper in question, is that we are mak-

ing needles cheaper than they can be made

in the old world, on account of improved

machinery.

Dominion Exports.—A comparative state-

ment of the exports from the Dominion, in-

cluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward

Island, to the United States, prepared by

Consul-General Dart, shows that the ex-

ports were in 1869 valued at \$20,738,101 60,

in 1870 \$31,763,243 63—an increase of

\$1,025,142 03. At Montreal the increase

in 1870 over the previous year was \$1,932-

784, in Toronto \$1,893,672, Hamilton \$1-

370,844, Kingston \$1,160,720, Fort Erie

\$1,167,515, Oshawa \$1,578,418.

THE RECENT EXPLORATIONS in Jerusalem

have excited great interest among the fra-

ternity of Free Masons throughout the world

on account of the discovery of what are be-

lieved to be "Masons' marks" on a con-

siderable number of the immense founda-

tions stones recently discovered under the

debris of one of the ancient temples of that

city.

GET your boots and shoes at G A Nol-

tier's, next door to the St Nicholas Hotel,

Government street, as he is selling them re-

markably low.

By Electric Telegraph,

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

India.

BOMBAY, May 3—Advices from Zanzibar state that Dr Livingston is alive and well but destitute.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, May 3—A special says the first step toward the execution of the Ku Klux law will probably be the issue of proclamation by the President calling attention to the provisions of the law and the purpose to enforce it properly and thoroughly whenever it may be violated. There is considerable evidence of the good moral effect of the law in suppressing the divisions of the South away.

A Washington dispatch says the Hayti Minister has been authorized by his government to state that Hayti does not desire to conquer and control the Dominican Republic, but that its only object is to establish boundary line between Hayti and Dominican. It would be pleased if a boundary could be guaranteed by the government of the United States. The Hayti Minister here has had the report of the San Domingo Commission translated into the French language, with a view of distributing it in that form in Hayti and Europe.

BALTIMORE, May 3—Supervisor Fulton is investigating alleged revenue frauds involving over a million dollars. Thus far the testimony shows that a large amount of illicit whisky has been put on the market through the joint venture of certain revenue officers, who demanded and received considerable sum of money to suppress information concerning the frauds.

NEW YORK, May 3—Bids for Indian supplies were opened to-day in the presence of Commissioner Parker and other Indian Commissioners. A large number of merchants and contractors from all parts of the country, and one hundred and forty bids were received from all parts of the country, extending to Cheyenne.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3—The destruction of the Government storehouse at Yerba Buena Island to-day by fire involved a more serious loss than was at first supposed. There was a large quantity of engineering tools, stores, etc., in the store, all of which were destroyed. The fire caught from a spark from the chimney of the hospital. There was only one man in the hospital.

The hotel here are more crowded now than they have been at any time since the completion of the Pacific Railroad.

The Constitution for Panama carried \$221,000 in treasure and a cargo valued at \$102,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3—Dr J. Brothie, who is in attendance at the Medical Association Convention, received a dispatch from San Andreas Calaveras Co., to day saying that the Hospital at that place was destroyed this morning, and two lives lost.

It is reported that Clusset will be tried for complicity with the Prussians. Dombrowski will be a member of the court-martial.

VERSAILLES, May 4—The Versaillists forces carried by assault the insurgents' position at Sagot Mill. Of the Communists 150 were killed, 300 prisoners and 10 guns captured by the Versaillists. As it is exposed to a destructive fire from the insurgents' fortification the mill was evacuated by the Versaillists troops.

Sagot Mill is south of and about one mile from Forts Byesote and Ivory.

The approaches to Fort d'Issy are completely surrounded and it is impossible for the garrison to escape.

Musketry fire continues but the engagements are unimportant.

Faure has gone to Brussels to take part in the negotiations.

LONDON, May 4—I've News' correspondent at Versailles says that on Tuesday night 3 divisions commanded by McMahon advanced towards the enciente through the Bois de Boulogne. An entire army corps was ordered to follow, but owing to circumstances imprudent to explain the advance was not made.

Thiers refuses a commercial treaty with Germany. Bismarck protests against unjust discrimination.

London, May

